

IMPROVING AGENT FOR HYPER-REMNANT BLOOD DISEASE

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- European:

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Abstract of JP 9020658 (A)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an improving agent for hyper-remnant blood disease capable of remarkably inhibiting sthenia of the hyper-remnant blood disease but having improving activity and useful for preventing and curing arterial sclerosis by the participation of remnant-lipoprotein by bringing a specific highly unsaturated fatty acid as an effective ingredient. **SOLUTION:** This improving agent against hyper-remnant blood disease contains a highly unsaturated fatty acid of n-3 series, preferably eicosapentaenoic acid(EPA) and/or docosahexaenoic(DHA) acid as effective ingredients'. E.g. as an oil-containing fatty acid, an oil containing >=20% fatty acid based on the total fatty acid is preferable. Thus, it is preferable to use fish oil, etc., extracted from blueback fishes such as sardines, etc. It is preferable to administer about 100-5,000mg EPA or DHA per day.

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Title: Improving Agent for Hyper-remnant Blood Disease

Claims:

1. Improving agent for hyper-remnant blood disease which contains, as effective ingredients, highly unsaturated n-3 type fatty acids.
  
2. The improving agent for hyper-remnant blood disease of claim 1, wherein highly unsaturated n-3 type fatty acids are icosa-pentaenoic acids and/or docosahexaenoic acids.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0001]

The present invention relates to an improving agent for hyper-remnant blood disease wherein said agent contains, as effective ingredients, highly unsaturated n-3 type fatty acids effective for preventing and curing hyper-remnant blood disease.

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[0011]

As highly unsaturated n-3 type fatty acids used in the present invention, icosa-pentaenoic acid(EPA)s and/or docosahexaenoic acid(DHA)s are preferable. These highly unsaturated n-3 type fatty acids may be a free acid or salt, ester, glyceride thereof and the like. As the salt, sodium salt, potassium salt, calcium salt and the like may be exemplified. As the ester, a linear or branched alkyl ester having 1-6 carbon atoms may be exemplified. For example, methyl ester, ethyl ester, propyl ester, i-propyl ester, butyl ester, hexyl ester and the like may be mentioned. The glyceride may be any of monoglyceride, diglyceride and triglyceride, which may be easily obtained by the known methods such as Monoglyceride of highly unsaturated higher fatty acid and a preparation method thereof (Japanese Patent Application Public Disclosure No. 62-226947), Glyceride of

eicosapentaenoic acid, preparation method thereof and the product of fats and oils containing the glyceride (Japanese Patent Application Public Disclosure No. 62-153249), A preparation method of glyceride of highly unsaturated higher fatty acid (Japanese Patent Application Public Disclosure No. 62-91188), A preparation method of glyceride ester of eicosapentaenoic acid (Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 5-82197) and the like.  
[0012]

As an oil containing the highly unsaturated n-3 type fatty acids, ones in which the rate of the highly unsaturated n-3 type fatty acids in total fatty acids is at least 10% are preferable, more preferably, at least 20%. For example, ones purified from such as fish oils extracted from blue fishes such as sardine, mackerel, horse mackerel, salmon, saury and the like, fish oils obtained from the eye socket fat of large marine fishes such as tuna, bonito and the like, fats and oils derived from microorganisms, krill oil, fats and oils of marine products extracted from the liver of cod and squid may be mentioned. Highly purified EPAs and DHAs having purity of 90% or more are a more preferable form for use.

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